



Wilson Warns "Old Diplomacy" Again Menaces World; NC-4, 432 Miles From Goal, Will Try Again To-Day

Seaplane, Halted by Engine Trouble, Spends Night 343 Miles From Lisbon

Flier Harried By Old 'Jinx'

Descends Twice on Last Leg of Her Plymouth Trip

BREST, May 30. (By The Associated Press).—The "hoodoo" which beset the giant American naval seaplane NC-4 in the early stages of her flight across the Atlantic Ocean descended upon her again to-day. It stalked upon her in the same old form—engine trouble.

Twice to-day in her attempt to complete the final leg of the history making flight was the plane compelled to descend upon the waters of Spanish rivers, first shortly after her start from Lisbon and then again northeast of Finisterre, near Ferrol, Spain, where she rides at anchor to-night, ready to resume the flight to Plymouth to-morrow.

Dawn had scarcely appeared in the Portuguese capital when Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read's famous craft took off from the waters of the River Tagus. Smoothly and swiftly she attained the desired altitude and set out on a direct course for Plymouth, 775 nautical miles away and terminus of the greatest flight ever undertaken by man.

Auspicious Start Is Made
At the time the second station ship was passed along the route the NC-4 was flying at an altitude of 2,000 feet in perfect weather and her engines were running smoothly. This was about 100 miles from the starting point. A few minutes later the huge ship turned inland and came to rest on the surface of the River Mondego.

The first news that the giant aircraft was in trouble came in the form of a wireless message from Commander Read himself, bearing the laconic text, "Landed—Mondego River."

Then, apparently as though recognizing the doubt this brief message might arouse and interfere with the station arrangements for the flight, he quickly followed it up with this message: "NC-4 at Mondego River. Must await high tide. Seaplane cannot make Plymouth. Request destroyers to keep stations. What is the best port to land seaplane within 300 miles?"

Only Three Engines Run
Later it developed that the trouble was in the starboard engine, and although the seaplane could have continued on her flight with the remaining three motors, it would have been a great strain on the pilots because of the unbalanced effect produced.

Rather than continue under these conditions Commander Read decided to land and repair the trouble. The river he chose is near Figueira, and is subject to heavy tides. For this reason the NC-4 was unable to take flight again as soon as repairs were completed, but found it necessary to wait for high water.

Although the giant seaplane left Lisbon at 5:20 o'clock this morning (1:20 a. m. New York time) she was not able to leave the Mondego River until 1:38 in the afternoon (9:38 a. m. New York time).

As soon as the tide had risen sufficiently in the small river the NC-4, her trouble adjusted, rose again in the air and headed to the north.

Spends Night at Ferrol
In the meantime Rear Admiral Plunkett, in command of the destroyer flotilla patrolling the coast, sent a wireless message to the intrepid aviator instructing them if possible to make the port of Vigo and stay there for the night before proceeding to Plymouth.

Evidently this message never reached Commander Read, because at 4:35 o'clock (12:35 p. m. New York time) he brought his craft gracefully upon the waters of the Bay of Betanzos, at Ferrol, Spain, fully seventy miles north of Vigo.

The second and final flight of the day brought the NC-4 a total of 343 miles from her starting point. It leaves her with a flight of only 432 miles to complete the original schedule set for all three of the NC boats.

Admiral Knapp, in London, as soon as he heard of the descent, ordered the U. S. S. Shawmut to proceed to Ferrol at full speed in order to assist the seaplane in any necessary repairs. The destroyers Harding and Tarbell were also sent to Ferrol, and this evening

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Hawker Says America Misunderstood Him

LONDON, May 30.—Harry G. Hawker, in an interview in "The Evening Globe" regarding American press comments on the speech he made at a luncheon to newspapermen Wednesday, said:

"The Americans misunderstand my point. I was not criticising their attempt. It is impossible to compare the two flights. We did not wish to have battleships supplied by the government along the route.

"My remarks were intended for those who were criticising the government for not supplying them. I wish the Americans the very best of luck. Their flights have been beautifully organized jobs from beginning to end.

"I am very sorry indeed that the American press has misunderstood me. Nothing was further from my mind than to criticise the Americans."

Nation-Wide Wire Strike Is Threatened

900,000 to Walk Out at 3
P. M. Monday Unless Dis-
charged 'Phone Operators
at Atlanta Are Reinstated

WASHINGTON, May 30.—According to announcement here by F. J. McDowell, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Washington District Council, President S. J. Koenigsmann of the International Commercial Telegraphers' Union to-night sanctioned an ultimatum sent to-day to officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph and other wire companies at Atlanta, Ga., in which a nation-wide strike of members of the telegraphers and electrical union workers is threatened unless a number of telephone operators recently discharged in Atlanta and vicinity are reinstated by noon to-day.

The strike, which would at the start involve more than nine hundred thousand commercial telegraphers and telephone workers throughout the country, it was said, would become effective at 3 p. m. Monday.

The companies affected would include the Postal, Western Union, leased wires of press associations and all telephone companies who employ members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. It further was said that later the strike would spread to the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the membership of which numbers about 200,000 men.

Members of the unions say the action of the companies in discharging the Atlanta operators is in direct violation of instructions issued by Postmaster General Burleson and that the strike is proposed as a "show down."

12 Hurt in Crash Of Bay Ridge Cars

Panic Follows Ramming of 39th Street Trolley Packed With People

Twelve persons were injured, three seriously enough to require hospital attention, last night when a southbound Bay Ridge Avenue trolley ran into the side of a westbound Thirty-ninth Street ferry car at Twenty-fifth Avenue, near Harway Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Thirty-ninth Street car was packed with passengers, many of them clinging to the running board, when the other car, running on a private right of way, rammed it. A panic followed which required rescues from the Bay Ridge Avenue station to quiet.

Nine of the twelve injured were able to go home after being cared for by Coney Island Hospital ambulance surgeons. The three taken to the hospital, cut and bruised, and possibly internally injured, were:

Harry Berman, 17, of 93 East Christopher Street; Michael Babuko, 26, of 32 Forty-ninth Street, and Frank Ecker, 35, of 1738 Linden Avenue.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Stricken Seriously Ill

Delayed in Springfield, Ill., by
Threatened Attack of
Pneumonia

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30.—Physicians attending Dr. Anna Howard Shaw to-night said there was a temporary improvement in her condition, but that she is seriously ill.

Dr. Shaw is threatened with pneumonia. She was on her way to Kansas City, where she was to have spoken to-night on the league of nations.

It Is Always Embarrassing to Have the Brewery Wagon Arrive When the Minister Is Making a Call



Hog Island Launches Five Big Ships in 48 Minutes

39,000 Tons New Shipping
Added to American Mer-
chant Marine as Crowd
of 50,000 People Cheer

Daniels Praises Results Secretary Calls Shipyard Achievement Commensu- rate With Panama Canal

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—As if electrified into action by the prediction of Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department that the Delaware is destined to become "the greatest river in the world," five huge ships were launched at Hog Island within forty-eight minutes this afternoon, a feat unparalleled in the annals of shipbuilding.

The launchings were held in memory of the American youths who died in the world war. A throng of nearly 50,000 witnessed the ceremonies.

The great crowd of spectators came from all parts of this city and from other states, and the shipyard all day was a vast picnic scene. Secretary Daniels was the chief speaker, and with more than a score of Senators, Congressmen and other Washington officials he made a tour of the yard.

A hot sun beat down on the throng that stretched along the mile and a quarter of river front. The shipways are at varying distances along that path, and the crowd hurried from one point to another to see each launching.

Five Women as Sponsors
The big stand in the centre of the yard, from which Secretary Daniels made his address, was the "sighting place" for the 200 or more guests who eagerly scanned the array of hulls and joined with the big crowds in cheers as the vessels slid down the ways with no hitch to mar the occasion. Five women sponsors, chosen for their fine work during the war, received ovations as they proudly christened the vessels.

Four of the ships in the launching spectacle were named by cities that were record-breakers in the Liberty Loan campaigns. They are the Maiden Creek, named by the Liberty Loan committee of Reading, Penn.; the Nedmac, named for Camden; the Lehigh, named by the town of Catsaquana, and the

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Canada Strike Grows; 12,000 Out in Toronto

Socialist Agitators Blamed
by Conservative Leaders
of Unions for Spread of
Trouble in the Dominion

OTTAWA, May 30.—There was a further spread of the Canadian strike troubles to-day, according to reports reaching here, despite the fact that at Winnipeg, the original storm centre, there was a considerable improvement.

A general strike began at Toronto, with only moderate success, but the spread of the sympathetic walkout plans through the West was rapid and promised considerable trouble early next week.

Senator Robertson, the Minister of Labor, who has been in Winnipeg, sent reassuring telegrams to the government and announced that he was returning to Ottawa. This was reported by Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, to the House at its afternoon session.

He said conditions in Winnipeg were improving, that 110 mail clerks had returned to work within the time limit set by the government, that there were many applications, largely from returned soldiers, to fill the vacancies in the postoffice left by the strikers, that a great many of the civic employees had returned to work, and that many of the railway shopmen and telegraphers were anxious to come back.

These things had had a salutary effect, he added.

12,000 to 18,000 Out
At the same time the efforts to prevent a general strike in Toronto, which led to the futile conference here yesterday, failed entirely, and the strike was begun. No disturbance and comparatively little inconvenience were reported. The total number of men out was estimated at from 12,000 to 18,000.

The labor leaders consider this a success, and predict that a much larger number will be out to-morrow, while the other side declares the strike has already proved a failure.

In the House, Representative Mackenzie asked for information from the Premier as to the failure of the negotiations with the Toronto men yesterday. Sir Robert replied it had been urged that the questions at issue—the 44-hour week and the recognition of the right of the trade council to act for all the unions included in it—be submitted to the Royal Industrial

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Can't Fulfil Allied Terms, Berlin Pleads

"Beyond Strength of Ger-
man People, but We Will
Disarm if Given Place in
League," Teutons Reply

Want Economic Equality Reciprocity With All Na- tions Demanded; Won't Sign, Asserts "Tageblatt"

BERLIN, May 30. (By The Associated Press).—The German delegation, in its "covering note" to the peace conference, has informed the Allied and associated powers that it is impossible for Germany to carry out the peace terms.

The note said:
"We came to Versailles expecting to receive a peace proposal framed according to the agreed basis. We had a firm resolve to do everything in our power to fulfil the heavy obligations assumed by us. We hoped for the peace of right, which had been promised us. We were shocked when we read in that document the demands which the victorious might of our opponents had set forth. The more we studied the spirit of the treaty the more we were convinced of the impossibility of carrying it out. The demands in this treaty go beyond the strength of the German people."

Demands Plebiscite
"In accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points, no territory ought to be severed from Germany without a plebiscite of all male and female subjects over twenty years of age, voting secretly, and no plebiscite taken until all troops are removed from the disputed territory, which should be placed under the authority of neutral subjects."

The note declares that people must not be transferred from one sovereignty to another for the sake of timber and zinc, and offers to supply Belgium with timber, instead of giving up territory. It also repeats the offer previously made regarding the Saar Valley and points out that the French mines will be completely restored in ten years, while the transference of the mines as the Entente proposes will give a hundred times the French production.

Willing to Disarm
Germany is willing to agree to the proposed stipulations regarding her military, aerial and naval forces, contained in the draft of the peace treaty, provided that she is permitted to enter the league of nations on an equal footing immediately upon the signing of peace and particularly that she be permitted to share in the complete equality and reciprocity of all nations in the economic domain.

This declaration is contained in the second section of the German memorandum embodying the counter proposals to the peace terms. At the same time, it is declared, the German delegation holds to its idea of the superiority of its own draft of proposals for a league of nations.

While the German government, in agreeing to accept the stipulations referred to, is thus ready to disarm before the other powers, the memorandum adds, the government must not on the other hand be misled by a transitional period, during which it may keep the troops necessary for the maintenance of internal order.

Says Germany Won't Sign
"The belief that 'Germany will sign anyhow,' despite the expressions of her leaders, is based wholly on a false interpretation of the facts. The 'Tageblatt' says in discussing the peace situation.

"In the same measure as the German people no longer desire to surround themselves with illusions," the paper says, "it is urgently desirable that the Allied countries also be robbed of their illusions. They must be told repeatedly that the German government and the German peace delegation are one in the determination not to sign the Allied terms in their present form."

The 'Tageblatt' expresses the hope that the Allied leaders in Paris will gauge the situation more correctly than the utterances of the Allied press would indicate. Any inclination to disregard the German counter proposals, failure to take them seriously or refusal to negotiate, it says, would be founded on the inability of the Allies to realize the actual conditions.

Demands Fourteen Point Peace
"The theme of President Wilson is a very ticklish one," was a statement made by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, chief of the German peace delegation, at Versailles, according to the correspondent of the "Deutsche Zeitung," "for Mr. Wilson is the father of our surrender of arms. The German people counted on him, and has voluntarily made itself defenceless on his fourteen points. Our counter-proposals were based on them."

The correspondent represents the count as critical, if not unfriendly, toward America. He quotes him as saying that if "the present terms are enforced, the conclusion must be drawn that all declarations during the war, especially those of President Wilson, were nothing less than a military ruse which deceived the German people and government."

Sign Now or in Berlin, Lloyd George Tells Foo

LONDON, May 30.—Premier Lloyd George, in his speech to the Welsh division at Amiens last Sunday, declared, according to the "South Wales Daily News":

"We say to the Germans: 'Gentlemen, you must sign. If you don't do so at Versailles you shall do so in Berlin. We are not going to give way.'"

U. S. Tacitly Approves Fight On Carranza

Washington Said to Feel
That He Has Been Failure
and to Look with Favor on
Coming of Gen. Angeles

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The failure of Carranza to cope successfully with the rebel factions in Mexico, though warned by this government last fall that Villa was getting ready for an ambitious military move this summer, was declared in diplomatic circles here to-day to spell the speedy end of the present government of the southern republic and tacit approval by the United States government of the Angeles regime.

While the State Department is withholding comment on Villa's coup d'etat until official advices have been received from the border as to the extent of the military operations outlined by the Angeles-Villa combination, the refusal to grant Carranza's request for the movement of troops through United States territory is taken to indicate that the American government has decided to decline further cooperation with Carranza.

It likewise developed to-day that fully one-half of the ammunition that the United States government permitted to pass into Mexico had been commandeered by the Villa forces, largely through the inability of the Carranzistas to protect it.

This apparent inability of the Carranza forces to deal with the rebels, coupled with the fact that General Angeles has in the past been highly acceptable to this government, led Mexican observers to predict to-day that the present military movement against Carranza would culminate soon in his overthrow and the establishment of a stable government.

Carranza's Policy False
That Carranza may no longer look for sympathy from this government was taken for granted. His economic and financial policy in Mexico, it was declared, has proved false; he has without compunction flouted foreign nations by his oil decrees, which were generally declared to be confiscatory, and apparently he has been under the influence of pro-German agents all during the period of the war. Since the exclusion of Mexico from the league of nations, it was asserted here, Carranza has been particularly antagonistic to the United States.

On the other hand, while Villa could hardly be recognized by this government, it was pointed out Angeles holds the respect and confidence of American and allied countries; and it was said that out of the present military move it was not unlikely that some combination of interests among the leaders of Mexico would result that would make the transference of recognition from the Carranza government to the new government fall within the range of probability. The assurance given by General Angeles that protection would be accorded all Americans and American interests in Mexico it was declared, was favorably received here.

In the meantime, practically all the cavalry of the United States army is concentrated on the border.

Angeles Is to Lead
Fight on Carranza

Meeting of All Mexican Revo- lutionary Leaders Is Called for To-day at Nuevo Leon

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 30.—There will be a meeting of all the revolutionary leaders of importance from all parts of Mexico at the camp of General Carrera, insurgent leader in the State of Nuevo Leon, on the border line between that state and Coahuila, to-morrow, it was announced here to-day.

The purpose is to organize all these movements under General Angeles as chief of the division of the North, with Francisco Villa as second in command. Representatives of General Felix Diaz are expected to be present.

Dr. Vasquez Gomez, now at San Antonio, Tex., is most prominently mentioned as the choice of the revolutionists for President.

EL PASO, Tex., May 30.—"If the Administration at Washington lets Carranza troops pass through the United States to Juarez, neither I nor any one else will be able to hold in," said General Villa on being informed of the Mexican government's request to bring men from Sonora through the border states on this side of the international line. "I will not be responsible for the lives and property of Americans in Chihuahua if Carranza is given this permit."

People, Not States- men, Now Rule, Says President in Tribute to Dead

Assails World League's Foes

Foch and American Soldiers Hear Ad- dress at Suresnes

PARIS, May 30.—President Wilson, in an address to-day at the graves of the American dead at Suresnes, near Paris, declared that the standards of an older day are trying to assert themselves again, but that those who sought to accomplish the return to "an order of which we are ashamed" must realize that they cannot succeed because "the peoples of the world are in the saddle" and "private counsels of statesmen cannot now and cannot hereafter determine the destinies of nations."

The President said that the league of nations was the covenant of governments that the millions who fell in the great war shall not have died in vain, and added that he looked for the time when every man who now opposes the league would be just as ashamed of it as if he now regretted the Union of the States after the Civil War.

The President's speech was delivered in the presence of thousands of American soldiers and many civilians, and the official representatives of the French government, including Marshal Foch and numerous distinguished members of Allied officialdom, who had come to pay tribute to the American dead, also heard the President's words. Bareheaded in the glare of the sun, Mr. Wilson spoke for more than an hour.

Wilson's Speech at Graves of Americans

President Wilson's speech in full follows:

Mr. Ambassador, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Countrymen:
No one with a heart in his breast, no American, no lover of humanity, can stand in the presence of these graves without the most profound emotion. These men who lie here are men of a unique breed. Their like has not been seen since the far days of the Crusades. Never before have men crossed the seas to a foreign land to fight for a cause of humanity which they did not pretend was particularly their own, but knew was the cause of humanity and of mankind. And when they came they found comrades for their courage and their devotion. They found armies of liberty already in the field—men who, though they had gone through three years of fiery trial, seemed only to be just discovering, not for a moment losing, the high temper of the great affair, men seasoned in the bloody service of liberty. Joining hands with these, the men of America gave that greatest of all gifts, the gift of life and the gift of spirit.

Praises Unflinching Courage of U. S. Troops

It will always be a treasured memory on the part of those who knew and loved these men that the testimony of everybody who saw them in the field of action was their unflinching courage, their ardor to the point of audacity, their full consciousness of the high cause they had come to serve and their constant vision of the issue. It is delightful to learn from those who saw these men fight and saw them waiting in the trenches for the summons to the fight that they had a touch of the high spirit of religion, that they knew they were exhibiting a spirit as well as a physical might, and those of us who know and love America know that they were discovering to the whole world the true spirit and devotion of their motherland. It was America who came in the person of these men and who will forever be grateful that she was so represented.

And it is so most delightful to entertain these thoughts because we know that these men, though buried in a foreign land, are not buried in an alien soil. They are at home, sleeping with the spirits of those who thought the same thoughts and entertained the same aspirations. The noble women of Suresnes have given evidence of "the loving sense with which they received these dead as their own, for they have cared for their graves, they have made it their interest, their loving interest, to see that there was no hour of

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